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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/087,706	02/28/2002	Yuqun Zeng	12113/46002	7984
26646	7590	06/01/2005		
KENYON & KENYON ONE BROADWAY NEW YORK, NY 10004			EXAMINER PATEL, ISHWARBHAI B	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2841	

DATE MAILED: 06/01/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/087,706

Applicant(s)

ZENG, YUQUN

Examiner

Ishwar (I. B.) Patel

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 March 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 and 6-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-4 and 6-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 March 2005 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the ESD device includes a component of a disk drive, as claimed in claim 10, or a magnetic data storage, as claimed in claim 11, or a slider, as claimed in claim 12, or a pre-amp, as claimed in claim 13 or a micro-actuator, as claimed in claim 14, must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). **No new matter should be entered.**

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner,

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the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

2. The disclosure is objected to because: ESD sensitive devices include a component of a disk drive, as claimed in claim 10, or a magnetic data storage, as claimed in claim 11, or a slider, as claimed in claim 12, or a pre-amp, as claimed in claim 13 or a micro-actuator, as claimed in claim 14, are not disclosed in the specification.

The specification must include a written description of the invention or discovery and of the manner and process of making and using the same, and is required to be in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which the invention or discovery appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same (37CFR 1.71(a)).

Appropriate correction is required. **No new matter should be entered**

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 4 and 6-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawakami et al. Japanese Patent Publication No. 02-174289 in view of Annis et al., US Patent No. 5,436,803 and Takami et al., US Patent No. 5,245,613.

Regarding claim 1, Kawakami et al., discloses an electrostatic discharge device (ESD) safe wireless type of component comprising: a base (1), an electrically conductive copper trace (2, see figure) provided on said base (1), and an insulating layer (4) coated on copper trace (2); wherein a dissipative coating layer (5) is applied on the top of said insulation layer (4).

Kawakami et al., does not disclose any cable connected to the board connecting other devices and dissipative coating layer applied onto all connecting cables of ESD sensitive devices.

Annis et al., in figure 1, discloses conductive wires (cables) connected to a circuit card of an electronic device.

Takami et al., in figure 3, discloses cable 17 connecting processing board (13) to motherboard (14).

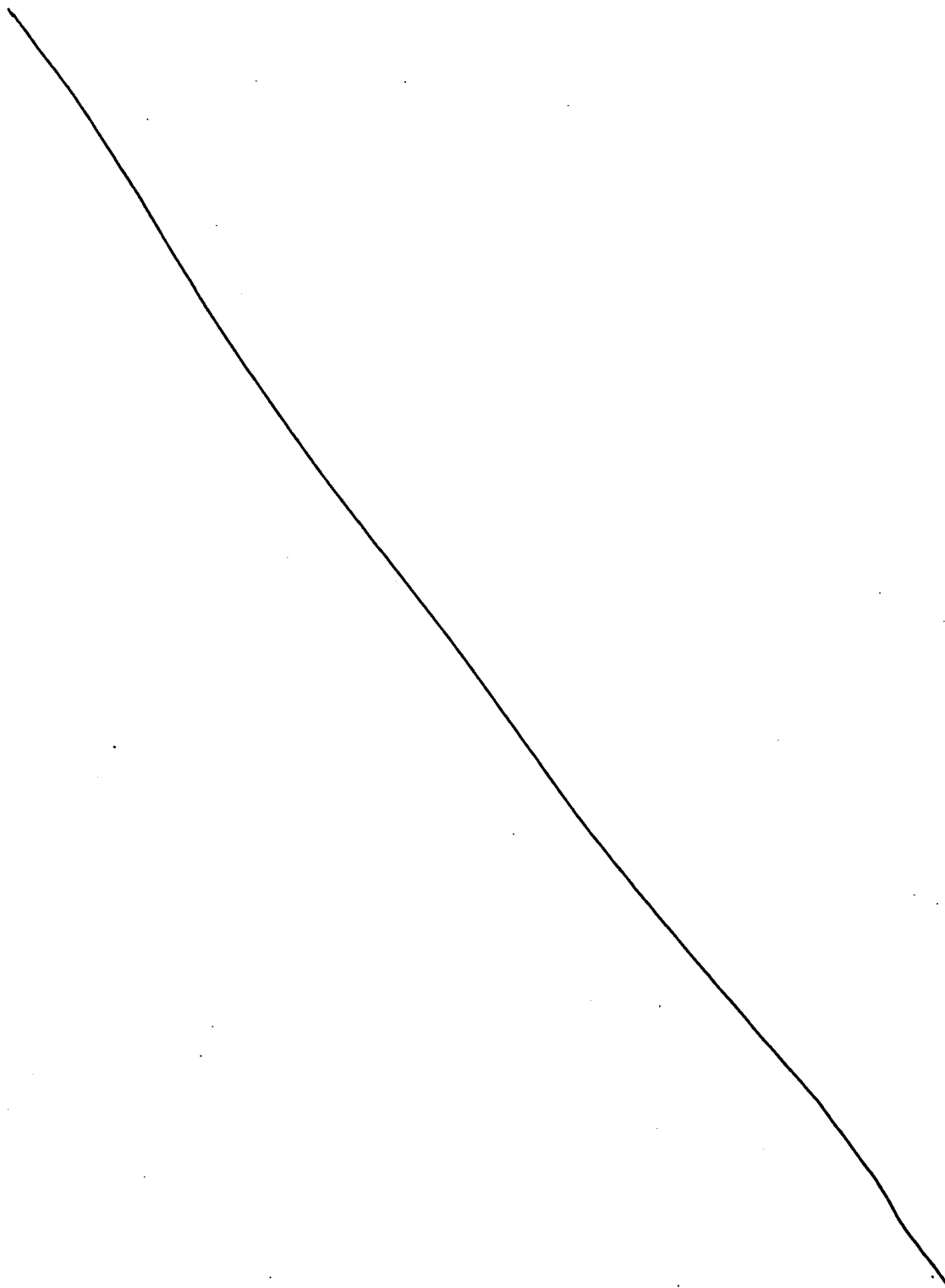
As disclosed by Annis et al., and Takami et al., use of cables for various input /output signal connection is known.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized the advantage of providing antistatic coating to cable connection to have protection against static electricity during the manufacturing process / assembly or during the use of the device.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to provide connecting cables to the board of Kawakami

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et al., for input / out put signals of various devices, as taught by Annis et al. and Takami et al. and to coat those cable connections with the dissipative coating, in order to have the protection against static electricity generated during assembly or operation.



Regarding claim 4, the modified structure of Kawakami et al., further discloses exposed bonding pad area (3).

Regarding claims 6 and 7, the modified structure of Kawakami et al., discloses all the features of the claimed invention, but does not explicitly disclose the dissipative coating layer is applied via lamination, as claimed in claim 6 or the dissipative coating layer is applied via sputtering, as claimed in claim 7. However, how the dissipative layer is applied is a process limitation in a product claim. Such a process limitation defines the claimed invention over the prior art only to the degree that it defines the product itself. A process limitation cannot serve to patentably distinguish the product over the prior art, in the case that the product is same as, or obvious over, the prior art. See Product-by-Process in MPEP 2113 and 2173.05(p) and *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Therefore, the modified structure of Kawakami et al., meet the limitations of claim 6 and 7.

Regarding claim 8, the modified structure of Kawakami et al., further discloses the dissipative coating layer include a polymer (Remington, column 5, line 26-40).

4. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Kawakami et al., Annis et al., and Takami et al., as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Remington, US Patent No. 5,350,228.

Regarding claim 2, the modified structure of Kawakami et al., discloses all the features of the claimed invention as applied to claim 1 above, but does not explicitly disclose the surface resistivity of said dissipative coating layer ranges about 10^4 – $10^{11} \Omega / \square$.

Remington, in figure 2, discloses an electrostatic discharge protective coating (electrostatic dissipative paint) with a thickness of 0.7 to 0.9 mils (column 4, line 65) and surface resistivity of about 10^6 - 10^{10} ohm, (column 4, line 30-40) to have protection against static electricity.

Further, it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to provide the dissipative coating of Kawakami et al., with a surface resistivity ranges about 10^4 – $10^{11} \Omega / \square$, as taught by Remington, in order to have desired protection from the static electricity.

Regarding claim 3, the modified structure of Kawakami et al., further discloses a thickness of dissipative coating in the range between 0.7 mils to 0.9 mils, as applied to claim 2 above, which is within the claimed range of 5-100 μm .

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5. Claims 9-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of the combination of Kawakami et al., Annis et al., and Takami et al., as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Dodsworth, US Patent No. 6,459,943.

Regarding claim 9, the modified structure of Kawakami et al., discloses all the features of the claimed invention, but does not disclose the said wireless type of components is configured to reduce a static charge from 1000 V to below 10 V.

Dodsworth, in figure 2, discloses a dissipating layer (150) for ESD protection of magnetoresistive (MR) head. Dodsworth, further recites that the tribocharge voltage can be minimized by connecting the dissipating layer (150) to a ground trace, which may reduced the voltage to even zero, (column 4, line 15-33).

A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention would have configured the device to a desired safe voltage value.

Further, it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or working ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to configure the modified structure of Kawakami et al., to reduce a static charge from 1000 V to below 10 V, as taught by Dodsworth, in order to provide the desired electro static discharge protection to the device.

Regarding claims 10-14, the modified structure of Kawakami et al., discloses all the features of the claimed invention, but does not disclose the ESD sensitive devices

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include a component of a disk drive, as claimed in claim 10, or a magnetic data storage, as claimed in claim 11, or a slider, as claimed in claim 12, or a pre-amp, as claimed in claim 13 or a micro-actuator, as claimed in claim 14. However, all the components as claimed are known in the art and it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to provide the known ESD protection device to protect those devices against electrostatic charge. As an example, Dodsworth, discloses the ESD device to protect MR heads of a hard disk drive.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to construe the ESD device of the modified structure of Kawakami et al., to include a component of a disk drive, as claimed in claim 10, or a magnetic data storage, as claimed in claim 11, or a slider, as claimed in claim 12, or a pre-amp, as claimed in claim 13 or a micro-actuator, as claimed in claim 14, as taught by Dodsworth, in order to protect the devices from damage due to electro static charge.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed on March 10, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant argues (page 8 of the response, original claim 5, which is now cancelled and the limitation added to claim 1) that, the primary reference of Kawakami does not in any way disclose or suggest the feature of the amended claim 1 and further states that the secondary reference of Annis et al., and Takami et al., do not disclose an electrostatic discharge device safe wireless type of component. The

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applicant further argues that the present Office Action offers only conclusory hindsight, reconstruction and speculation; provide no motivation to modify a reference.

These are not found to be persuasive. The secondary reference of Annis et al., and Takami et al., were used to indicate the use of **connecting cables** to connect the devices in a system. Kawakami et al., discloses cables 2, which are covered by the dissipating layers and could be connected to other devices. However, in the absence of any specific disclosure of the **cable connection** by the applicant, the examiner provided secondary reference of Annis and Takami to show the cable connection as used in the art.

Further, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in any sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made, and does not include, knowledge gleaned only from the Applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392; 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Also, the test for combining references is what the combination of disclosures taken, as a whole would suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art. There is no requirement that a motivation to make the modification be expressly articulated. *In re McLaughlin*, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ishwar (I. B.) Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272 1933. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:30 - 5:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kamand Cuneo can be reached on (571) 272 1957. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ishwar (I. B.) Patel
Examiner
Art Unit: 2841
May 26, 2005



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